

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

with which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4859. 一月二年九十七百八千英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

日一月正年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORE, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEY, 19, Rue Monseur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORE, Melbourne, and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEIDBEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MACAO: MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., SWATOW, CAMPBELL & Co., AMOY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., FOOCHEW, HEDGES & Co., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. E. R. BELLISS, Esq. A. MCIVER, Esq. H. L. DALBYSFIELD, WILLIAM REINERS, Esq. H. HOPFUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER, Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager,

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

" 6 " 4% "

" 12 " 5% "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,

Acting Manager,

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, \$800,000. RESERVE FUND, \$150,000.

BANKS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEMAND.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

FOR SALE.

FINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna. Brazil and Barcelona NUTS.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1879. Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS. American PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES.

COAL SCUTTLES, new designs. FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.

COCOA MATTING. TAPESTRY-CARPET.

DOOR MATS. California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.

WHITNEY BLANKETS. REP and other TABLE COVERS, Fancy Patterns.

TABLE LINEN. Fine TURKISH TOWELS.

LINEN SHEETING, PILLOW LINEN.

GREEN and MARONE REP. FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.

FANCY FLANNEL for Gents' Suits. NAVY BLUE SERGE.

CLOTH TROWER LENGTHS, Assorted Patterns.

ALBUMS, in great variety. CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS.

CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.

VERON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES.

COFFEE ROASTERS, TREMBLING CALL BELLS.

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH. DESSERT, DINNER and BREAKFAST SERVICES.

TABLE GLASSWARE, of every Description.

FOLDING CHAIRS. CIGARS, CIGARETTES.

KELLY'S FAMOUS CUT TOBACCOES. HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every Description.

OLARET in Casks. MALT, HOPS, CAUSTIC SODA, CANADIAN POTASH.

CARBOLIC ACID. CHLORYDE OF LIME, &c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO., Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

FOR SALE.

NEW COTTAGE GRAND PIANO, BY JOHN BROADWELL & SONS.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Hongkong, January 29, 1879. fe5

S A M H I N G S T U L T Z, HAS JUST RECEIVED PER "CYPERNE," AND HAS FOR SALE—

NEW PATTERNS in CARPETS. WINDOW CURTAINS of all kinds. TABLE CLOTHS & TABLE NAPKINS.

HATS in every STYLE.

DRESS BOOTS, and SHOES.

88 and 90, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, December 11, 1878. fe13

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 8.—VOL. VII.—OF THE "CHINA REVIEW."

CONTAINS—

NOTINGS from the Book of Rites.

Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.

Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.

Coins of the "Ta-Tsing" Dynasty.

Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.

The Ballads of the Shih-king.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Tonics and Vocal Modification in the Foochow Dialect.

Legislation and Law in Ancient China.

A Plea for "Fan-kwei."

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

Traces on Industries in Canton.

A Bit of Folk-lore about Candles.

Lamps and Fire.

Legends on Chinese Porcelain.

Tame Birds.

To make a Tul (Antithesis).

The Army of Kwangtung.

Gutta Percha in China.

Chinese Dialects.

"Confucius" Losing a Horse in the Desert.

Books Wanted, Exchange, &c.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, January 21, 1879.

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

WOOLLEN SOCKS, DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS.

LETTS'S DIARIES, LETTS'S DIARIES.

RIDING WHIPS, BRIDLES and PONY HARNESS.

RUG STRAPS, YORK HAMS, CHIT BOOKS.

HORSE CLIPPERS, FILTERS, SILVER LAMPS.

French and English BOOTS and SHOES.

THE New Patent LIFE VESTS.

PONY HARNESS, CHUBB'S FIREPROOF SAFES.

ALAMANDERS for Heating Baths.

WORKS of REFERENCE, California APPLES.

HAIR BRUSHES, BILLIARD CLOTHS.

COPYING PRESSES, CURRIER'S HATS.

SCARFS, COLLARS, KID GLOVES.

FOOD WARMERS, CIGARETTES.

CRICKET BATS, BALLS, GLOVES, &c.

PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.

BATH TOWELS, PAINT BOXES.

DAMASK for Table Cloths, STATIONERY.

PATENT WATER CLOSETS, POCKET BOOKS.

DOG COLLARS and CHAINS, TENNIS BALLS.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, VALISES.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING BAGS, Fitted.

AIR CUSHIONS, BILLIARD BALLS.

SHORT SNIDERS with SWORD BAYONETS.

Bass's ALE, GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by FOSTER.

Bass in Hhds, SACCOONE'S SHERRIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, January 9, 1879.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Entertainment.

POSTPONEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL,

HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY

will perform

SULLIVAN'S OPERA

H. M. S. "PINAFORE,"

on

THURSDAY EVENING,

February 13th, 1879.

Mails.
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1879, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 5th February. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 31, 1879. fe6

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES.

ALSO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th February, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. TIGRE, Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 7th February, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

L. HENNEQUIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 27, 1879. fe8

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 22nd February, at 8 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES to EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY AND NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 21st February. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Queen's Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 28, 1879. fe22

THE CHINESE MAIL.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one Agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of JOHN GRANT SMITH and WILLIAM DOLAN in our Firm CEASED on the 31st day of December, 1878.

MAESEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Dated this 31st day of December, 1878. fe4

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

MR. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. fe1

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

MR. J. J. HOWARD is hereby authorized to SIGN BILLS OF LADING by the Company's Steamers.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 2, 1879. fe2

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto Conducted by us at this Port, CANTON and SHANGHAI will be CONTINUED from this Date under the Style and Title of VOGEL & Co.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. fe2

NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day established myself at this Port and at CANTON as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm or Style of PUSTAU & Co.

T. I. E. von PUSTAU.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. fe2

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. OTTO BE-NECKE in our Firm CEASED on 31st December, 1878.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai, January 1, 1879. fe2

NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day RESUMED my BUSINESS as MARINE SURVEYOR at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Insurance Offices and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Club Chambers, Hongkong, December 21, 1878. fe2

NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day ESTABLISHED myself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.

THOS. ARNOLD.

16, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, January 1, 1879. fe2

NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day ESTABLISHED myself as a COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c., at No. 2, Queen's Road, under the Style of "J. G. SMITH & Co."

J. GRANT SMITH.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

MR. EZEKIEL ABRAHAM SOLOMON has been admitted a Partner in our Firm at this Port and in China, from 1st January, 1879.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, January 24, 1879. fe24

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT BERNHARD has this Day CEASED to be a Partner in our Business.

HEINEMANN & Co., Ship Brokers.

Hongkong, January 17, 1879. fe17

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underwritten in the *Chinese Mail*, 華字日報 (*Wah Tsz Yat Po*), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underwritten has LEASED the *Chinese Mail* from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOT CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Leasee of the *Chinese Mail*.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and Responsibility of the Underwritten in the *Chinese Mail*, 華字日報 (*Wah Tsz Yat Po*), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Gordon Castle, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignee of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk into the Godowns of Messrs BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m., To-morrow.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 4th Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 28, 1879. fe4

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH BARQUE ABBY COWPER, FROM ANTWERP.

THE above-named Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwritten for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 29, 1879. fe5

NOTICE.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

S. S. YANGTSE.

NOTICE.

CONSINEES of Cargo per S. S. Euphrate, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-DAY, the 24th Instant, at 3 p.m., requesting it to be landed here, Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwritten.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 31st Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. HENNEQUIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 24, 1879. fe1

NOTICE.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "Chinese Mail" Office.

INSURANCES.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLETT SMITH, General Agent.

Hongkong, December 8, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLIC

Intimations.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.**

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARD-BOAT BLOATEERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storeskeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Cross & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.**

REMOVAL NOTICE.

**PELLATT & CO.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON,**

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE
CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of
every description of

TABLE GLASS for household use, Regiments
Meals, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cafes,
&c.; also

CHANDELIERS, for Gas, Kerosene or Candles.

CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner,
Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges,
Vines, &c.

**ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS,
LAMPS, and all MESS and HOTEL
REQUISITES.**

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or
London reference and addressed to the Office,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON,
PELLATT & CO., Glass Manufacturers.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be the most effectual in all diseases, and those maladies which are the most distressing which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miser, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these pills will guard the system against those evils which so often leave the human race—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alks, deep and superficial, and all the diseases of the skin, arising from all respectable Drugs and Store-keepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20ap78 1w tf

HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKES KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND HIPS
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 1D. EACH | TINS
50c. 1lb. 10lb.

OAKES

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKES'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKES

SILVERSMITHS' SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL)
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER,
ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6d. EACH

OAKES

WELLINGTON BLACK LEADS

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 1s. BARS

JOHN CAREY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAMSHIP MACHINERY,
STEAMERS, &c.

STEAMSHIP BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

21ap78 1w 50s 20ap78

Intimations.

**CLIMATIC DEBILITY
THE WEAK MADE STRONG,
BY
NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.**

Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Hassall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, being particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutions and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, being especially beneficial in tropical climates as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating effects.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House, East Margate.

Local Agents for China: Messrs. WATSON & CO., Hongkong Dispensary.

4jan79 1w tf

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most exten-

silently. CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma, CHLORODYNE effectively checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectively cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1866) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strong are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1, 1868, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

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IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Foo, and a complete Commercial Summary.

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CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended, as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle operant; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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IN WARM CLIMATES.**

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SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, prepare

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Supplied to the Royal Families of England and Russia. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Intimations.

F HUTCHINGS & CO. beg to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply B E E F, M U T T O N, &c., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.

Snor—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.

Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

FONTENAY, British ship, Capt. Geo. B. Taylor.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

FANNY, French barque, Captain E. M. Gouy.—Landstein & Co.

PRINCE ARTHUR, British barque, Capt. R. Williams—Chinese.

PACIFIC, German steamer, Capt. Hermann—Siemens & Co.

PILGRIM, American ship, Capt. Fowle.—Russell & Co.

ALFREDO, Italian barque, Captain S. Pitaluga.—Borneo Co., Limited.

HAKON ADELSTEIN, Norwegian steamer, Captain O. O. Berge.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Capt. R. Haie.—Meichner & Co.

S. B. **A**LLEN, American barque, Captain L. Taylor.—Meyer & Co.

CHANNEL QUEEN, British ship, Captain Le Lacheur.—E. Schellhaas & Co.

THINGVALLA, Danish steamer, Captain Molson.—Meyer & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

TAKASHIMA COAL.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply the above COAL, ex Godown, in quantities to suit Purchasers.

LINSTEAD & CO. Hongkong, February 1, 1879. **mail**

NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the JURY LIST for 1879, is posted at the Supreme Court House for Inspection. Notice of any Inaccuracies, Omissions, Objections, &c., must be given to the Registrar, on or before SATURDAY, the 16th day of February, A.D. 1879, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.

It is further notified that no person whose name is on the List as a Juror, will be excused from service on the ground of any exemption to which he may be entitled, or on the ground of any want of qualification, unless such exemption shall have been claimed and established, or such want of qualification duly proved, at or before the time above specified.

C. B. PLUNKETT, Registrar. Hongkong, February 1, 1879. **fe12**

NOTICE.

MRS. J. F. ROSE begs to intimate to the Ladies of HONGKONG, CANTON and the COAST PORTS that on the 1st MARCH she will OPEN a DRAPERY and DRESS-MAKING Business in the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Rose & Co., next door to the Hongkong Hotel, Queen's Road.

All communications to be addressed to Mrs. J. F. Rose, as the Business will be conducted on her sole account.

Hongkong, February 1, 1879. **mail**



STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH AMPTON, AND LONDON; VIA BOMBAY,

ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship **MALWA**, Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will leave on SATURDAY, the 15th February, at Noon.

Ten and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Calcutta.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MOLIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 1, 1879. **fe15**

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 1, Ocean, British steamer, 971, R. Edmundson, Sydney Dec. 17, via Cocktown, Brisbane, and Thursday Island, Coal.—Geo. R. STEVENS & CO.

Feb. 1, **T**HINGVALLA, Danish steamer, 1677, Molson, Nagasaki Jan. 28, Coal.—LINSTEAD & CO.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 1, **G**ordon Castle, for Shanghai. 1, Charite, for Tientsin. 1, Bellona, for Bangkok. 1, Condor, for Hamburg. 1, Fugue, for Canton. 1, Pekin, for Europe, &c.

CLEARED.

Paralos, for Tientsin. Hawthorn, for Tientsin. Nestor, for Shanghai. Kwangtung, for Coast Ports. Atalanta, for Holkow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED. Per Ocean, from Australian Ports, 100 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Pekin, from Hongkong; for Southampton, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Phillippe, Messrs. R. C. Callaway, Angier, T. W. Dugdale, and Hall; for Singapore, Mr. L. Evans, Col. Dickins, and native servant, Mr. G. Lethbridge and native servant, and Wan Chung Hin and servant; for Brindisi, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hartur; for Venice, Mr. M. Brown, Jr.; for Galle, Mr. E. A. Reeves; from Shanghai; for Venice, Dr. J. N. Cooke, Mrs. Focke, infant and servant; from Yokohama; for Southampton, Mr. W. B. Wright, child and servant, Miss Griffin, infant and 2 children and servant. Per Gordon Castle, for Shanghai, 1 Chinese deck.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Danish steamer **Thingvalla** reports: Strong monsoon and dirty weather.

The British steamer **Otton** reports: Left Sydney 17th Dec., calling at Brisbane, Cocktown and Thursday Island, and on entering the harbour, struck on the Gribber Rock, remained 3 hours, then backed off and filled in a few minutes, compelling her to beach ship. After sixteen days succeeded in floating the ship and proceeded on the voyage; fourteen days from Thursday Island; experienced full dirty weather and head winds all through the passage.

MEEYER & CO. Hongkong, February 1, 1879. **fe15**

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—
Per **Nestor**, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 1st inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per **Quinta**, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 1st February.

For MANILA.—
Per **Emperador**, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 4th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
Per **Lorne**, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 6th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET. The United States Mail Packet **Oceanic**, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th February, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases. 2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route. Hongkong, January 31, 1879. **fe16**

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet **Tyros** will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th February, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saloon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet **City of Peking** will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd February, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route. Hongkong, January 28, 1879. **fe22**

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE CONTRACT MAIL. The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure,—

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Day of departure,—

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, February 1, 1879.

OPIUM—New Patna, cash, \$555 credit, —

Old Patna, cash, — credit, —

New Benares, cash, \$525 credit, —

Old Benares, cash, — credit, —

New Malwa, cash, \$800 credit, —

Allowance Taels, 12 Old Malwa, cash, \$605 credit, —

Allowance Taels, —

Bank Telegraphic, ... 3/5

30 days' night, ... 3/4

6 months' night, ... 3/7

Credit, ... 3/7

Documentary, 6 months' night, 3/7

India, demand Rupees, ... 220

Telegraphic, ... 210

Shanghai, demand, ... 72

30 days, ... 73

Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... 100

Srce, ... 109

Mexico, ... 2 1/4

Gold Leaf, 99 fine, ... 27.60

English Sovereigns, ... 5.42

Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.42

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 54 % prem.

Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,600

China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,600

Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 725

Chinese Insurance Co., \$300

North China Ins. Co., Hs. 1,300

H. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$800

China Fire Ins. Co., \$185

H. K. & W. Dock Co., par.

H. K. & M. S. Boat Co., par.

Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 17

China Coast Ste. Nav. Co., Tls. 102

Hongkong Gas Co., \$35

Hongkong Hotel Co., \$66

China Sugar Refining Co., \$148

Chinese Imperial Loan, £100

Do. of 1877, £108/10

Do. of 1878, £108/10

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, February 1, 1879.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.886

Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.812

Do. 4 P.M. ... —

TERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 66

Do. 1 P.M. ... 63

Do. 4 P.M. ... 64

Do. Maximum ... 68

Do. Minimum over night ... 63

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Kwangtung leaves for Coast Ports.

Daylight.—Atalanta leaves for Holkow.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Services at Union Church to-morrow will be conducted by the Rev. J. C. Edge.

His Excellency Major-General Donovan paid a visit to the French Admiral to-day, and received the usual salute.

A CRICKET match was played to-day between the Military and the Club, when the Band of the 7th performed on the Grind.

We would draw attention to a free entertainment to be given at the God Templars Hems this evening commencing at 6 p.m. The programme is a good one.

We notice that a rather difficult piece of work, viz., the transplanting of two large trees, has been carried out to-day from the road near St. Joseph's Church to the foot of the new road by St. Paul's College.

It may save much disappointment if residents who can claim exemption from service as jurors, will do so before the 15th inst. Those whose names are on the list and who ought to be exempt, must give notice before that time, otherwise they will have to serve throughout the year.

As will be seen by the advertisement, the performance of "H. M. S. Pinjore" by the Choral Society has been postponed until Thursday, the 18th. Owing to the numerous engagements which crowd into this gay month of our gay season, it has been somewhat difficult to fix upon a suitable date. It is hoped, however, that the 18th will be convenient alike for the Amateurs and the public.

The Hon. George Phillippe, Attorney General, left this to-day per the P. & O. S. S. Pekin on leave of absence. During his short stay here he has won many friends, and gained the confidence of the community. His departure, as our readers would observe, was alluded to yesterday by the Chief Justice in the Supreme Court, who expressed his regret for the cause. A large number of friends went on board to wish Mr. Phillippe bon voyage, and we can only join in the general wish to see him return in better health on an early day.

The Schedule of the Horticultural Society's Flower Show, to be held on the 12th, and 13th inst., has been issued. From it we observe that for the Special Prizes to which we previously referred Government Gardener will be allowed to compete. They are as follow:—

6 Flowering and Fine Foliage Plants,
6 Ferns,
1 Specimen Fine Foliage Plant,
1 doz. different kinds Vegetables,
50 pds. Peas, —
Salad, 6 kinds at least, (Celery and Beetroot excluded).

We notice that the matches are now in course of erection in the Public Gardens. The name of the Committee are:—

Hon. T. C. Hayllar, President; J. M. Armstrong, Esq.; C. P. Chater, Esq.; H. Dickey, Esq.; H. J. Holmes, Esq.; C. Ford, Esq.; W. K. Hughes, Esq.; A. G. Romano, Esq.; Ed. Sharp, Esq.; J. M. A. da Silva, Esq.; A. E. Vaudier, Esq.; W. M. B. Arthur, Esq., Honorary Treasurer and Secretary.

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 4th Sunday after Epiphany, 2nd February 1879:—

Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion, at 10.—Reader, The Bishop of Victoria; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Exodus, xiii. to verse xix.; Second Lesson, Matthew, xviii. 21, to verse 33; Venite No. 4 Monk; Psalms, Nos. 18 and 19; Monk; Te Deum, Nos. 26 and 29; Monk; Benedictus, No. 126 Monk; Hymn, No. 78, "As with gladness men of old"; Kyrie, C. Sanctus; Hymn, "The King of love, my shepherd is"; No. 197.

Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Haggai, ii. to verse 10; Second Lesson, Acts, xx. to verse 17; Psalms, No. 20 Monk; Magnificat, No. 76 Monk; Nunc Dimittis, No. 9 Monk; First Hymn, "The heavenly child in stature grows"; No. 78; Second Hymn, "Saviour again to thy dear name we raise"; No. 31.

We (Rangoon Gazette) hear the Chinese traders at Mengyan and some other places in Upper Burma have petitioned the King regarding the difficulties placed in their way in purchasing cotton, although there is plenty of it in the hands of Burmese cultivators who are anxious to sell. The reason stated for not allowing the sale by the Burmese head men is that the late King gave cotton as a monopoly to a native of India resident in Mandalay, and he is therefore the only person recognized as able to buy or sell that produce. This gross infringement of the treaty will be put to the Burmese Government, and it is likely seriously to affect many British traders who have made advances for cotton along the banks of the river.

CANTON.

Jan. 31, 1879.

Ch'eng Fu, whose appointment to the post of Acting Treasurer of the province of Kwangtung was noticed two or three days ago, was formerly Judge of the same province. He was promoted to the office of Treasurer of the province of Honan in December last. To judge by the universal demand for his services, he must be an officer of no ordinary ability.

Police Intelligence.
(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

Feb. 1, 1879.

ALL ABOUT A DUST-PAN.

Edward William Lavender, a seaman residing at the Sailor's Home, was charged with assaulting one U-Aking, a watchman at the Home. It would appear from the evidence of Mr. Schuster, the Steward of the Home, that the complainant had been employed at the Home about 10 years, and the defendant had resided there about 2 weeks. Yesterday, at about 5 p.m., the complainant remonstrated with the defendant for breaking a dust-pan. The defendant thereupon struck the complainant and cut his lip. The defence set up was to the effect that the complainant had wrongfully accused the defendant with breaking the dust-pan, and further had struck him with a stick. Mr. Schuster gave the complainant a good character and the defendant, he said, although a sober man, was very mischievous.

DRUNKENNESS.

Bernard Rankin, seaman Brit. ship *Abby Cooper*, was charged with being drunk and refusing to pay chair-hire. He was fined \$1 and further ordered to pay 30 cents amends.

BEARDING THE LION AT THE GENERAL.

Suratman Singh (P. C. 667) was charged on remand with stealing a silver watch and a gold chain, the property of Captain Deane, Superintendent of Police. Mr. Caldwell, from Mr. Brereton's office, appeared to speak on behalf of the defendant, and brought evidence to prove that the defendant was in possession of the watch and chain in a lawful manner, viz., from the watchman. The case was finally remanded till 10 a.m. of Wednesday, the 5th. Defendant being admitted to bail.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Edward Purse (P. C. 52) was charged with assaulting Mr. Andrew Wohlers, the proprietor of the "British Inn Tavern." No evidence was taken, and the case was simply remanded till Monday, at 11 a.m. Defendant being admitted to bail in two sureties of \$25 each.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A KINGDOM FOR A CREDITOR'S A SIGNEE!—To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

February 1, 1879.

SIR,—As a creditor for a small amount in one of the bankrupt estates recently referred to in the Supreme Court, might I crave space for a few words on the subject of Creditor's Assignees, which question seems to have absorbed so much of Sir John's time and patience during the last day or two. It is possible that I may have missed the whole point of the learned Chief Justice's strictures upon the poor "dormant" animal known as a "creditor," but it is equally possible that there may be two sides to the alleged grievance, and that but a small portion of the wrong can, in this case at least, be placed at the poor creditor's door. As a matter of fact, the paltry sum of \$2,312 proved in the estate of Mr. Kier was composed of paltry private debts unconnected with the sugar Refinery business, which latter concern is not yet in bankruptcy. Apart from the fact that there is little hope of gaining by the operation of proving, in the face of heavy mortgages and judgment debts, I would ask any one who knows anything of the affairs of the partnership of the Oriental Sugar Refinery, whether the alleged "grave misconduct" on the part of creditors in this instance is or is not based on "mere gossip," or whether an affidavit or two would not throw some further light upon the reasonable delay of myself and others in proving debts against people before they are made bankrupt. Some have been living in hope that the gentleman who is now approaching the Colony by "easy stages" might bring succour to the sinking ship; while others have been holding back for the order from the Court to sell; so that I cannot help thinking that the worthy Chief Justice has missed the mark on this occasion when he attempted to saddle the blame on the wrong horse.

Yours,

A CREDITOR.

China.

(Continued.)

We understand that Messrs. Morris and Co. have received a telegram from Amoy, informing them that the British barque *Lunam* has been totally wrecked, and one of the crew, a native, has been drowned. The *Lunam* was a barque of 261 registered tonnage, and she left Shanghai on the 21st instant, for Amoy, in command of Captain Sloan. No further particulars of the loss of the vessel have been obtained here.

The Straits.

(Singapore Daily Times.)

London, Jan. 19.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies speaking at Stroud said that English labour had been undersold in the markets of Europe and America. He also said that Government would endeavour to extend British influence to Africa.

Mr. Tooth seems to have made rather a success of his great undertaking at the Bindings. Mr. Bacon, the ex-manager, tells a sad tale. His salary has been in arrears for nearly six months, and his only alternative left for his recovery is to endeavour to squeeze the money due out of the remnant stalks of the defunct plantation.

It will be seen from our Sydney correspondent's letter that Mr. Pope Hennessy is expected to succeed Sir Hercules Robinson as Governor of New South Wales. A London telegram to that effect appears in the Australian papers. There are rumours current here that our present Governor will succeed his brother in Sydney, and that Mr. Pope Hennessy will come down from Hongkong to take his place.

We hear on good authority that His Excellency the Governor has under his consideration a scheme connected with the Defence of Mount Palmer, for reclaiming Teluk Ayer Bay and making a direct road from Collyer Quay to Tanjong Pagar, and that His Excellency intends, when he visits England, to urge the scheme on the favourable attention of the Colonial Office.

The shipments of tin from Larut have,

in a flourishing state of trade, and unrivaled in the past history of the State. Brighter days seem dawning for Larut.

While upon Larut tin, we may mention that Perak potatoes, it is stated on excellent authority, are likely in the future to hold their own against the same esculents in China and India.

Heavy complaints reach us from Penang of the action of the Dutch authorities, in shutting up to trade all the ports of Aceh on the west coast of Sumatra, except two, Olech and Edie. It is alleged that such action has not been taken owing to military exigencies, for the subjugation of the country, but is the beginning of the Dutch policy of centralisation, by which they hope to monopolise the whole trade of the coast to the exclusion and ruin of Penang traders. Passes are now granted only for the above two ports and Penang traders dare not go elsewhere even to collect outstanding debts due to them. The Penang traders, to whom there is said to be due in Aceh about one million and half dollars, complain that all sorts of obstacles and impediments are put in their way by the Dutch authorities, who openly say "We will not help you to take money out of the country; it is ours now and we mean to keep all we can."

Australian Items.

Wollongong Dec. 25.—The Bulli Company's miners struck yesterday on the arrival of the steamer *Wentura* with a Chinese crew. Mr. White, of the Seamen's Union, held a meeting yesterday at Bulli. A large meeting was held here last night.

Mr. White addressed the meeting, strongly urging the men not to supply coal to the A. S. N. Company. Several miners argued against the suicidal policy of interfering with the employers' privilege. Ultimately a motion was carried by a large majority, not to supply the company. The meeting did not consist exclusively of miners, strictly speaking; consequently it cannot be regarded as a fair exposition of the miners' opinion.

Sydney, Dec. 27.—Captain Stewart, of the *Wofonga*, the chief engineer, and two men, narrowly escaped being shot while on board their ship at the A. S. N. Company's wharf. Several shots were fired, passing close to Captain Stewart. The police are busy making vigorous enquiries to arrest the perpetrators.

It is agreed that a master meeting of the miners will be held on Saturday, with a view to assist in preventing the landing of Chinese by the steamer *Mecca*, from Hongkong.

At a meeting of the Seamen's Union, held to-day, the men were urged in any way to interfere with the Chinese coming on shore, and it was stated that in the event of any interruption occurring the officers of the Union would at once resign.

A deputation waited upon the Premier to-day, and stated their desire for the total prohibition of the importation of Chinamen. Mr. Parkes replied that he was in favor of restricting the influx of Chinamen, so that should come by degrees. He would they advocate restricting their employment to one in six or one in ten of the population. He advised the men not to break the peace.

The *Gunga*, a, has arrived in Sydney, bringing late intelligence from New Caledonia. A friendly tribe has taken a number of rebels prisoners, and eaten fifteen of them. It is stated that the chief of the Niembo tribe has offered to surrender, with 150 men, on condition that their lives are spared.

Wioberg, the carpenter of the *Avoca*, has escaped from the Police and sought shelter in the bush.

THE STRIKE OF THE A. S. N. CO.'S SEAMEN.

(Sydney Morning Herald, Dec. 25.)

The telegram in yesterday's *Herald*, stating that the direct boat from Hongkong, with 350 Chinese sailors and labourers for the A. S. N. Company's steamers, was at Townsville, excited much comment amongst the men on strike. The authorities at the A. S. N. Company's office were inclined to doubt that the steamer had arrived at Townsville, for the reason that she left Hongkong on the 10th instant only, and must have made a very quick passage to have reached Townsville on Monday. The steamer's name is the *Mecca*; and as she will come direct to Sydney from Townsville, the Chinamen may be expected to arrive here on Saturday or Sunday next.

The steamers *Queensland* and *Boomerang*, at Brisbane, have been manned with European crews, and we are informed that wharf labourers at Brisbane and at Rockhampton are abundant. On the wharf here (in Sydney) the company has 60 men at work, and some old servants of the company—not in any large number, however—have expressed their willingness to return to their duty if they are given their back pay. These men are those who joined the strike against their will. If the Chinamen who are now on their way to Sydney are placed on board the company's boats, as the present intention of the directors indicates they will be, the whole of the fleet will be in full working order again within less than a fortnight. For the present, at least, there is no scarcity of coal, as the Bulli Coal Company's bulk with 1600 tons on board is at the A. S. N. Company's service.

The Bulli coal miners, however, have joined the strike. On Monday the seamen and firemen of the Bulli Company's steamers *Wentura* and *Merkurion* left those vessels, in consequence of the company's bulk being taken alongside the A. S. N. Company's steamer *Wentura* with the intention of supplying that vessel with coal.

The *Wentura* left Sydney for Bulli with a Chinese crew, and she had no sooner arrived at Bulli than the composition of her crew became known to the miners and they struck work. A large meeting of the miners in the Newcastle district is to be held on Saturday to consider the Chinese question and the seamen's strike. There was a report current yesterday morning of a difficult contention between the E. and A. M. Co.'s boats, but on inquiry being made it was found that no difficulty had arisen. As the crews of these steamers are Chinamen, there is no fear of any strike amongst them, but there may yet be a difficulty with regard to the cooling of the boats. Hitherto the E. and A. M. Co. have employed Europeans to discharge load, and coal their steamers, and they have no wish to adopt any other plan, but should the European labourers refuse to do this work in consequence of the crews of the steamers being Chinese, there will be nothing for the masters of the boats to do but have the work performed by the ship's crews.

With regard to any stoppage of coal supply the E. and A. M. Co. have large coal depots at Singapore and Hongkong, and

should the strike of the miners employed by the Bulli Co., whose coal the E. and A. M. Co.'s boats have been in the habit of using, affect that company to any great extent, the stocks of the depots in China will be drawn upon.

The movement in Melbourne against the employment of Chinese labour on board the A. S. N. steamers is (says the *Argus* of Friday) being agitated, it appears, by a delegate named Nathan Deane, who has been sent here specially by the Sydney Seamen's Union. The *Ly-ee-moon* was allowed to leave Sandridge yesterday without molestation, but this was chiefly owing to the presence of a strong posse of police. During the day, Mr. James Paterson's lumpers and the crew of the *Springbok* were induced to strike, after they had been subjected to intimidation. Not wishing to deal with the crew in a harsh way, Mr. Paterson, instead of at once instituting legal proceedings, gave them a night to think over the step they had taken. At night a large meeting of wharf labourers, seamen, and others was held in Flinders-street, at which resolutions were carried to the effect that they (the men) should not discharge or do any kind of work on board the A. S. N. Company's boats while the strike continued, and that they should not discharge any of Mr. Paterson's vessels until he should see the men personally and give them an explanation of his conduct in the matter of supplying coal to the *Ly-ee-moon*. Towards the end of the meeting better counsels prevailed, and it was agreed that Mr. Paterson should be interviewed in a conciliatory spirit. It was also resolved that a Wharf Labourers' Association should be formed.

THE BISHOP OF MELBOURNE ON CRICKET.

The duty of proposing the health of the Australian Eleven at the banquet given to them in Melbourne, devolved on Bishop Mourhouse, who made the following excellent speech on that occasion. He said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—I ought to add ladies also, because I see there are ladies in the galleries—I was told by the chairman just now that he was afraid his Excellency the Governor had taken all the wind out of my sail. (Laughter.) In spite, however, of the wind being out of my sails, I still accept, with a great deal of pleasure, the task which the committee have entrusted to me to-night. (Cheers.) I do so, first, because I have always been a lover, and in early days a practitioner, of the game of cricket. (Cheers.) I think it is one of the noblest of our games. (Cheers.) In the first place, if a man will attain any proficiency at cricket, he must keep a quick eye and a strong, free wrist, generally a sound physique, and he will not do those things unless he has what is the greatest quality that lies at the basis of a strong character—self-control. (Loud cheers.) Again, unless a man is prepared to obey the commands of his captain, he will not do much good in the field as a member of an eleven; and I believe when a man has learned to obey his captain, he will begin to entertain a very healthy contempt for that spurious kind of liberty which consists simply in idle and capricious self-will. (Loud cheers.) Again, I believe that the game of cricket presents as few encouragements to the great base of all public sports—gambling—as any game can do. (Cheers.) A friendly tribe has taken a number of rebels prisoners, and eaten fifteen of them. It is stated that the chief of the Niembo tribe has offered to surrender, with 150 men, on condition that their lives are spared.

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Portfolio.

A NEW POEM BY MR. A. C. LYALL.
The following poem appears in the new
Fortnightly Review for October.

A RAJPUT CHIEF OF THE OLD SCHOOL.
Moribus Logatur.

And why say ye that I must leave
This pleasure-garden, where the sun
Is baffled by the boughs that weave
Their shade o'er my pavilion?
The trees I planted with my hands,
This house I built among the sands,
Within a lofty wall which rounds
The green oasis, kept with care;
With room for my horses, hawks, and
Hounds—
And the cool shade for my ladies fair.

II.

How often, while the landscape flames
With heat, within the marble court
Lie and laugh to see my dames
About the shimmering fountain sport;
Or after the long, scorching days,
When the hot wind hushes, and falling stars
The clouds of dust, and stars are bright,
I spread my carpets in the grove,
And talked and loitered the livelong night
With some foreign leman light o'love.

III.

My wives—I married, as was fit,
Some thirteen of the purest blood—
And two or three have germs of wit,
And almost all are chaste and good;
But all their womanhood has been
Hemooped behind a marble screen.
They count their pearls and doze—while
she,
The courtesan, had travelled far,
Her songs were fresh, talk was free
Of the Delhi Court, or the Kabul War.

IV.

Those days are gone—I am old and ill;
Why should I move? I love the place;
The dawn is fresh, the nights are still—
Ah! yes! I see it in your face,
My latest dawn and night are n'yh,
And of my elan—a chief must die.

V.

Within the ancestral rampart's fold
Paced by the listening sentinel,
Where ancient cannon, and beldame old
As the guns, peer down from the citadel.

Once more, once only they shall bear
My litter up the steep ascent
That pierces, mounting stair on stair,
The iron ring of battlement.
Oft-times that frowning gate I've past
(This time, but one, shall be the last),
Where the tribal demon's image stands
Crowning the arch, and on the side—
Are scarlet prints of women's hands—
Farewell! and forth must the lady ride.

VI.

Her face unveiled, in rich attire,
She strikes the stone with fingers red—
"Farewell the palace, to the pyre
We follow, widows of the dead!"
And I, whose life has reached its verge,
Bethink me of the wailing dirge
That day my father forth was borne,
High seated, swathed in many a shawl,
By priests who scatter flowers and mourn—
And the eddying smoke of the funeral.

VII.

Thus did he vanish. With him went
Seven women, by the flames set free;
I built a stately monument;
To shrine their graven effigies!
In front my father, godlike, stands;
The widows kneeled with folded hands;
All yearly rites are duly paid,
All round are planted sacred trees,
And the ghosts are soothed by the spreading shade
And lulled by the strain of the obsequies.

VIII.

His days were troubled; his curse I earned.
Full often, ere he passed that arch,
My father, by his farms we burned;
By raiding on the English march;
And then that summer I rebelled,
One for us, and then we held;
Until my father's guns grew hot;
But the floods and darkness veiled our
fight,
We ride their lines with never a shot,
For the matches were moist in the rainy
night.

IX.

That's forty years ago, and since,
With all these wild unruly clans,
In this salt wilderness, a prince
Of camel-riding barbarians,
I've sought religiously, Heaven knows,
A life of worship and repose,
Vext by the stiff ungrateful league
Of all my folk in fretful stir,
By priest and gods in dark intrigue,
And the wasting curse of the sorceror.

X.

They say I seized their broad estates,
Upheld me with a kinsman's blood;
He let his bands before my gates,
And then—it was an ancient feud.
But I must offer gifts, and pray
The Brahmin's stain be washed away—
Saint and poisoner, fed with hubbs,
Deep versed in every traitorous plan—
I told them only to kill the scribe,
But my Afghans hated the holy man.

XI.

Yes, peace is blessed, and prayer is good;
My eldest son despised my power;
I let his mother in the wood.
That hides my lonely hunting tower;
She was a proud unbroke dame!
Like son, like mother, hard to tame
Or tire—And so he took the bent,
His mother's kinsfolk at his heel,
With many a restless malcontent—
There were some had ease, ere I sheathed
My steel.

The English say I govern ill,
That laws must silence spear and gun.
So may my peaceful subjects till;
But peaceful subjects have I none,
I can but follow my father's rule,
I cannot learn in English school;
Yet the hard world softens, and change is
best.

XII.

My sons must leave the ancient ways,
The folk are weary, the land shall rest;
And the gods are kind, for I and my day,
And the gods are kind, for I and my day.

XIII.

Then carry me to my castle steep,
Whose time is ending with its lord's:
Eight months my grandaunt held the keep
Against the fierce Maratta hordes;
It would not stand three winter suns
Before the shattering English guns;
And so these rude old faithful stones,
My father's haven in high war-tide,
Must rive and moulder, as soon my bones
Shall bleach on the holy river side.

XIV.

Years hence, when all the earth is calm,
And forts are level, and foes agree
To leave their fighting, trade and farm,
And toil, like oxen, patiently,
When this my garden palace stands
A desert ruin, choked with sands,
A broken well mid trees that fade,
Some traveller still my name may bless,
The chief lone eye that left him shade
And a water spring in the wilderness.

A. C. LYALL.

CONFESIONS OF A FINANCIER.

The main secret of my success in life has been a proper use of the knowledge that nine people out of ten are fools. That they are so, everybody who has had much intercourse with his fellow-men, either in directing them in large bodies, or in endeavouring to get ordinary work done in an intelligent manner, has found out to his pain and cost. Instead of allowing myself to be harassed and annoyed by the stupidity and muddle-headedness of my fellow-creatures, I have turned it to account in feathering my own nest. I have made use of debts instead of allowing them to make use of me. The result is that most of them are poor, while I am rich. To be sure, I have some ugly law-suits pending against me, but I do not attach much importance to them. You cannot get large profits without taking some risks. I have sharp lawyers retained for me, plenty of powerful friends, and no lack of friendly newspapers. Concerning the latter advantage I shall have more to tell you presently.

My real name is Goethheimer, and by birth and race I am a German Jew. Most of the greatest financiers of the day spring from the same stock. I am not aware who the lamented American whose career most nearly resembles my own was a German Jew—for the sake of my race, I hope he was. I need not tell you I refer to him for whom I had the highest admiration. I wish we could have known each other, for we could have "worked in" well together, and perhaps he need not have been shot, but I do not attach much importance to them. The Blusterer, which attacks everybody, has always let me alone. And it always will, my good friend, take my word for it. There are many people who live in glass houses in this big city besides the worthy Baron, who will for once revert to early days, and subscribe himself,

companies upon the market. Dear me, how well they took! Those were happy days. I really could not turn the companies out fast enough for the sweet public. In a very short time, I became the most popular man in the City. I was sought for eagerly at the West End, and the woman almost fought for the honour of having me in their drawing-rooms. Some were pretty, some not—more not I think; but they all dearly loved money. The most "exclusive" bankers in all London bowed down to the ground when I entered their doors. Some of the projects which I thus placed before the public were, I need not mind owning to you, "bogus" from beginning to end. What of it? As another great man of my own description has put it, "Thom as has brains and no money ought to live upon them as has money and no brains." And so I do, my dear fellow, to the join the Live Yankee!

I cannot enter into details—suffice it to say that in the course of about five years I managed to induce the British public to subscribe upwards of twenty-five millions of pounds to my various Companies, of which upwards of twenty millions is wholly lost—that is to say, lost to the original and lawful owners. Of course the money must be somewhere; I think I know where a good deal of it is. One of my happiest coups was the amalgamation of the "Crédit Foncier" Company with the "Crédit Mobilier." Both were flourishing at the time—shares high and so on. I put them together, which caused the shares to go to a still higher premium than ever, and my profits were by no means to be laughed at. They would make a whole community of poor persons well-off for life. The Crédit Foncier was only launched in February 1864, the Crédit Mobilier in the following month, and the combined "Crédit Foncier and Mobilier of England," in the following month—all within seven months of each other. And yet they all went off, hot and cold. Wonderful, was it not? The money actually subscribed was as follows:

Crédit Foncier.....£3,000,000
Crédit Mobilier.....1,000,000
Crédit Foncier and Mobilier 2,000,000

Total £6,000,000

And of this immense sum—obtained by mere chicanery and fraud, to be perfectly frank about it—not one penny has ever been seen again by the owners. No, my dear fellow, it all went. Wasn't it strange! Each of the Companies was wound up. Did Jim Fisk, of New York, ever accomplish so astounding an achievement as this? Why, I always look upon it as the most wonderful thing of the age, and it is sometimes a mystery even to myself that I am able thus lightly and cheerfully to talk about it.

I will say nothing about the Emma Mine, because you know all about it. Old Schenck helped us well in that. The Imperial Bank of China walked off with 2,000,000, and the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles with 1,000,000 more. To the latter Company there had gone a little, and some people will shake in their shoes when it is told. I must pass over these and many other schemes to tell you about a little affair which I always look upon as the funniest dodge ever tried—in fact, by far the best joke of my life. It was called the Mineral Silver Mine Company. I can never help laughing even now when I think of it, and you will laugh too when you hear the story. In the prospectus, I said, "This Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring, working, and developing one of the most extraordinary groups of silver mines ever introduced by a Joint Stock Company into this country." And as it was extraordinary, there was no mistake about that! Listen to me while I tell you about it.

In the first place, we offered the debentures at 100%, each, 8,000 of them, which, if you will take the trouble to reckon it up, you will find brought in the sum of 300,000. Fifteen per cent. interest was promised, as also to catch the widows and orphans. Poor devils! A few pounds a year additional income makes a vast difference to them, and they thought they were sure of it in this scheme. What fun it was to see all these little rushing forward with their little hoards! The 300,000 was subscribed.

But what was the temptation? Why this—the prospectus represented the property as consisting of forty-one mines.

Forty-one silver mines, all in the great State of Nevada! Who would be afraid of investing a hundred pounds with such security as that? There never was so glittering a prospectus placed before the public in this world. We laid it on as thick as we could put it, just to see how much people would swallow. We said that the ore was being brought up from the mines faster than it could be smelted; that in six weeks silver had been got out worth 24,000,000; and that "piles of ore" (I quote from the actual prospectus) were "awaiting treatment" to "the value of at least 41,000." This was like a fairy tale, but we pushed it a little further still. The amount of the ore actually "opened to view" (again quote from the prospectus) and waiting only for extraction, is valued at upwards of 200,000,000! We stated that the profit of working the mine was 840, a day, and we said, "Assuming only 260 working days in the year, the net profit would be, on this basis, 210,000 per annum." Great as this result seems, we said, "The Directors feel great confidence in submitting it as a reliable estimate."

And the fools took it all in! The prospectus was published in the Times of June 22, 1871—I have a great regard for the Times—so don't say you do not believe me. Of course they knew nothing about the details of the affair—they believed what they were told. No one blames them. Here is the list:

SIR CHAS. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, K.C.B.

COLONEL NAPIER STEPHEN, M.P.

C. F. CLEMENTS, Esq.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Esq.

JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

JOHN TAYLOR, JUN., Esq.

Everything was in proper form. The names of some of the mines, as given in the prospectus, were really as funny as anything in a pantomime. One of them was called the "Live Yankee," who is generally too much for John Bull. Another had the ominous name of the "Giant Out," and it is a pity, for the sake of the widows and orphans, that they did not take the advice. Another was called the "Star of the West," because it had a pretty sound, and still another was known as the "Honest Miner." Ha! I often think that the Honest Miner meant me, my dear boy, and a very happy name it is for me—quite as good as "Gothheimer."

Now comes the real joke of it all. There were no forty-one mines at all, but only a single ledge of about 1,500 feet in length, on which were "located" the Live Yankee and the Honest Miner, and all the rest of them. It was a swindle, clear and simple. The "piles of ore," the 840, profit a day, the silver "opened to view" worth 200,000, all existed only in the imagination. There was not a single dividend ever paid—not one! The 300,000 disappeared as completely as if it had been swallowed up by an earthquake. When some one was sent out to value the property afterwards, the extreme value of it was stated to be 23,000!. Upon my word, I wonder if it was so much. In little more than a year, the whole thing was wound up, and I dare say a good many of the widows and orphans what had become of the Honest Miner? I only hope he may not soon have to take care of his health. In sum, the poor Frenchman was cheated of his dues; and so ends the story. A well-meaning penitent is likely to remain for years and years in prison because 125 masses are wanted to balance his accounts! This may be but an apologue, but it perhaps contains matter for the reflection of prelates who, like Cardinal Dechamps, Archbishop of Mâlins, accuse the Belgian Ministry of malice-mongering with the usual purgatorialities of the Church. It is quite true that many members of the Roman Catholic clergy are very poorly paid, and that they would find themselves in sad straits if deprived of the profits which they draw from masses; but the Cardinals and his colleagues have disclaimed all intention of preventing the clergy from receiving pay for the work which they can do. They declare that if the Belgian bishops are of opinion that the tariff of £60. per mass, fixed in the Year X, be too low, the Government will consider any proposal for raising it; all that the Ministry insist upon is that the clergy shall not receive large sums of money under pretence of saying masses which are not said. There are some ludicrous aspects to this quarrel; for it must provoke a smile to see the anti-religious party, as it is called on the Continent, stand forward in defence of the faithful who are being wronged by their own pastors. Cardinal Dechamps is so able a man that he will probably find means of settling himself, and his clergy—right with the world; but, obviously, the first step in this direction must be to give good Catholics a guarantee that when they pay for a mass they shall really get it.—*Fall Mail Gazette*.

organizing pilgrimages, a third was affiliated with rheumatism, and was compelled to take care of his health. In sum, the poor Frenchman was cheated of his dues; and so ends the story. A well-meaning penitent is likely to remain for years and years in prison because 125 masses are wanted to balance his accounts! This may be but an apologue, but it perhaps contains matter for the reflection of prelates who, like Cardinal Dechamps, Archbishop of Mâlins, accuse the Belgian Ministry of malice-mongering with the usual purgatorialities of the Church. It is quite true that many members of the Roman Catholic clergy are very poorly paid, and that they would find themselves in sad straits if deprived of the profits which they draw from masses; but the Cardinals and his colleagues have disclaimed all intention of preventing the clergy from receiving pay for the work which they can do. They declare that if the Belgian bishops are of opinion that the tariff of £60. per mass, fixed in the Year X, be too low, the Government will consider any proposal for raising it; all that the Ministry insist upon is that the clergy shall not receive large sums of money under pretence of saying masses which are not said. There are some ludicrous aspects to this quarrel; for it must provoke a smile to see the anti-religious party, as it is called on the Continent, stand forward in defence of the faithful who are being wronged by their own pastors. Cardinal Dechamps is so able a man that he will probably find means of settling himself, and his clergy—right with the world; but, obviously, the first step in this direction must be to give good Catholics a guarantee that when they pay for a mass they shall really get it.—*Fall Mail Gazette*.

On again—under bridges where labourers pause and lean over the parapet to note the contrast with their own slow walk. Past a lone wharf, where a frozen-in barge lies beside the quay, its long narrow hull covered by tarpon. Smoke rises from the funnel or chimney of the tiny cabin—no larger than a locker—in which the crew's dinner is preparing. Streaks of vermilion paint, with blue and green panels and white bordering, ornament the exterior of the toy dwelling, as gaily decorated as a child's Noah's Ark; for Bargee delights in brilliant colours. Heaps of coal cover the wharf, curiously contrasting with the snow which has fallen on the black fuel. Next comes a lock, where it is necessary to land, walking sideways up the bank; then, putting both feet together, slide down the declivity at break-neck speed to the level of the ice on the other side. A leap from the shore, and on the smooth surface again. Up the perpendicular wall of the lock is a wainscot of ice, as if the water splashed against it had frozen in the moment of contact. Where there is one look there are generally three or four in rapid succession. Having passed these, another long stretch of ice is available. Half an hour, and now a railway embankment runs beside the canal; and in a few minutes a train comes up. Faces look from the frosted windows evanescently, but cannot fail to mark how the swiftest skaters. Now come a few red-brick cottages; then more; and soon the ice becomes dirty from the refuse thrown on it by the residents in the outskirts of the town hard by. The smallest sprinkling of cinders or sand will trip up and stop the fastest skater, who would have gone easily over an awkward hump of ice; so let us regretfully unscrew the blades and finish the last few hundred yards without our skates. The tiny miles has been passed like a dream.—*Fall Mail Gazette*.

TWENTY MILES ON SKATES.

A slight inclination to one side, a gentle push from the left foot, and the outer edge of the right skate holds the smooth ice as, if travelling in a groove. Swiftly slipping forward and outward, the body slowly revolves till the face is turned away from the course. Then the skater resumes the upright position, backs as slightly to the left as before to the right, and in an instant, with scarcely perceptible effort, glides to the left side of his line of direction. There should be no jerk, no apparent energy; the skater should simply shift himself from one foot to the other—a mere transition of weight. The inclination of the body should be the least possible. Lift the skate but just above the ice, and put the other down as softly as if treading on velvet; let there be no stamp of the foot, no blow against the ice. The perfection of the outer edge in the absence of effort; it is motion in repose. That facility of falling which unnerves the tyro—that sense of the skates slipping away from under the foot, to be followed by a crash on the hard surface—is here the motive power. When skating in the ordinary way the tendency is to lean forward and to strike out with all the vigour of the leg. Here the more upright your body, even sometimes with a tendency to lean backwards, the faster and easier you go. Some invisible power seems to uphold you and carry you away. Stroke after stroke, curve after curve, the skated glide without seeming volition; already the old hatch which formed a seat while the straps were fastened is far behind; with increasing speed you pursue your way.

The high hawthorn hedge on the eastern bank of the canal in the next bend or reach deflected the wind that a few days ago brought over a cloud of snow. The hedge that would have passed across or been swept along by the blast found as they came over the hedge a sudden calm behind it, and there dropped and lingered. They formed but the thinnest crust, and the frost since then has granulated it into the finest crystals; and, as the brilliantly white molecules do not touch, the dark ice shows beneath them. Through this delicate layer the keen steel cuts with a pleasant sound, leaving bold curves traced in the form outline as by the hand of an artist. Till now it has been unexplored—it is virgin snow; those who come next may mark the length of the stroke and understand the speed of the skater. Another reach, and here, there being no hedge, the wind drove the snow athwart the ice, leaving long, narrow white streaks of drift, like the endless bands of frost that float with the rising gales at sea. They are a little awkward, because their thickness gives the skater a sudden check; but the bend is passed in a few seconds, and then comes a stretch of ice which the breeze has swept perfectly clear. It seems as if the surface had been oiled—the skates fly over it. It is smooth as the silvered glass spectrum in which the astronomer watches a planet. The stroke prolongs itself. You dwell unconsciously on one foot, and travel yards without being aware of it. No jar or rattle or grind shakes the ankle and quivers in the limb. It is easy itself; the pace grows and the pulse rises; the mind abandons itself to the poetry of the curve.

The meadows on either hand are covered with a luscious crust of snow, through which the taller blades of grass, the dead bennets, and here and there a bunch of dull green rushes rise. Black hedges with black trees, and black rocks silently waiting on the branches for the thaw that despoils them. Ricks of hay whose thatch is loaded with snow—white-roofed farm-houses, distant and lonely in the exposure. Far away—yonder—looking near, but really remote—a great white rampart whose ridge is sharply defined against the grey sky. It is the hills—in summer rounded and smooth; in winter rugged and rock-like, as if

POSTAL RATES.

Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged at double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, 12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 16 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Balacca, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), Mexico (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), Salvador (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—

Via San Francisco, or via Jampion via Jampion, or via Aspinwall, or via Brindisi.

Letters, 16 34 38
Registration, None, 12 12
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.):—

Letters, 30 34 38
Newspapers, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12
Registration, 12 None, None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 16 16 20
Registration, None, None, None.
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, — 34 38
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 8 10
Registration, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letter.	Newspaper.	Books & Patterns.	For 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction.	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through the British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cochin China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, &c.	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail, &c.	8	8	4	

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unprinted.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the

title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed, the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass, or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, printer's maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertaining thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a salable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to *bond fide trade patterns* or *samples of merchandise*. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the persons of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry comba, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, khives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford

complete protection to the contents of the mail bags, and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples; Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—*except those to and through Australia*—from 11.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, part 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., *all of the same weight*, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pahko, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca.

They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 6 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcel may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as cardboard, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, &c., Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post* to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippines Islands are now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than" the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use other wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in *unregistered* letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eighteenpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letter which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the postage of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—*to British Offices*, 5 lbs.; *to the Continent*, &c., 2 lbs., *to British Offices*, 5 lbs. if with an intrinsic value; *to the Continent*, &c., 6 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Gunners, Artificers, or Carpenters.

the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

4. Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a *bond fide sample* of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Days out	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Albey	18	F. Ashton	Brit. str.	366	Jan. 18	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	K'loon Dock	
America	4	Graham	Brit. str.	1000	Jan. 17	Birley & Co.	Holloway	at daylight
Atlanta	3	Petersen	Ger. str.	752	Jan. 16	Moyer & Co.		
Bombay	1	Reddel	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Australian Ports	
Brisbane	5	Reddel	Brit. str.	891	Feb. 1	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Chariton	7	Shanks	Brit. str.	786	Feb. 1	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Bangkok	
Chinkiang	10	Or.	Brit. str.	799	Dec. 21	Siemens & Co.	Amoy and Manilla	Cowtan Dock
Dale	2	Thomson	Brit. str.	657	Jan. 29	Yuen Fat Hong	Tug Plying
Emu	1	Blanco	Span. str.	221	Jan. 21	Remedios & Co.	London, &c.	4th inst.
Fame	6	Stoppani	Brit. str.	117	Feb. 1	B. K. & W. Pea Dock Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Flintshire	5	Thomas	Brit. str.	1236	Jan. 27	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Saporo and Penang	
Hakon Adelstein	6	Berg	Norw. str.	904	Jan. 28	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Yokohama	Malls
Hector	5	Tillinge	Brit. str.	1623	Jan. 27	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	Ab'den Dock
Killarney	5	O'Neill	Brit. str.	1650	Jan. 13	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Kwangtung	6	Punchard	Brit. str.	675	Jan. 29	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	
Lorne	5	McCutcheon	Brit. str.	1034	Jan. 12	Melchers & Co.	London, &c.	
Malacca	5	Smith	Brit. str.	1709	Jan. 30	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Coast Ports	
Namos	5	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	Jan. 25	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Saporo and Penang	
Nestor	5	Freeman	Brit. str.	1414	Jan. 25	Butterfield & Swire	Yokohama	
Ningpo	3	Cass	Brit. str.	761	Jan. 25	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	
Norma	3	Norma	Brit. str.	606	June 28	Kwok Acheong	Shanghai	
Ocean	7	Edmondson	Brit. str.	3700	Jan. 17	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Shanghai	
Quanto	5	Metcalfe	Brit. str.	609	Jan. 10	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Shanghai	
Pacific	5	Hernsheim	Ger. str.	1226	Jan. 13	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	
Perusia	5	McKirdy	Belg. str.	2207	Dec. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Salgon	4th inst.
Quinta	3	Wrang	Ger. str.	876	Jan. 17	Seey Shing	
Sea Gull	8	Finer	Brit. str.	48	Jan. 18	W. H. Ray	London, &c.	
Thales	5	Thales	Brit. str.	820	Jan. 18	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	
Thingwalla	7	Molzen	Dan. str.	1077	Feb. 1	Meyer & Co.	London, &c.	
Sailing Vessels								
Abbey Cowper	7	Cart.	Brit. bge.	699	Jan. 29	Meyer & Co.	New York	
Agate	3	Pike	Amer. bge.	620	Dec. 20	Vogel & Co.	Portland	
Alden Betae	4	Noyer	Amer. bge.	850	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.		
Alfredo	3	Pittaluga	Ital. bge.	909	Jan. 17	Borneo Co., Limited		
Beethoven	3	Bjie	Ger. bge.	340	Jan. 25	Melchers & Co.		
Black Hawk	8	Howland	Amer. str.	1126	Jan. 13	Vogel & Co.		
Black Watch	4	Kennish	Brit. bge.	491	Dec. 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Bury St. Edmunds	5	Roddick	Dan. str.	713	Jan. 28	Borneo Co., Limited		
Carnarvonshire	5	Fishwick	Brit. bge.	388	Nov. 28	Edouard Schellhass & Co.		
Channel Queen	4	Lacheur	Brit. str.	609	Jan. 28	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Charmer	3	Lucas	Amer. str.	1333	Jan. 8	Order		
Christians	3	Capra	Nic. S. m. c.	173	Dec. 2	J. J. dos Remedios & Co.		
Cooran	8	Hall	Amer. bge.	188	July	W. H. Ray	Portland or San Foo	
Commissioner	7	Morison	Brit. str.	900	Oct. 20	Russell & Co.		
Connought Ranger	8	Murphy	Brit. str.	1153	Dec. 26	Carlowitz & Co.		
Cordouan	2	Bertaud	Fch. bge.	459	Nov. 24	Carlowitz & Co.		
Corea	2	Perseus	Brit. bge.	585	Jan. 16	Meyer & Co.		
Creswell	4	White	Brit. bge.	464	Jan. 16	Widler & Co.		
E. C. Mutch	2	Mutch	Brit. str.	182	Jan. 9	Captain		
Echo	1	Ticer	Brit. bge.	368	Jan. 16	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Elizabeth Nicholson	8	Grierson	Brit. str.	904	Oct. 17	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Esperance	2	Gullion	Fch. bge.	273	Dec. 24	Carlowitz & Co.		
Eve	8	Marceron	Fch. bge.	327	Jan. 16	Landstein & Co.		
Fanny	4	Gougon	Fch. bge.	314	Nov. 27	Carlowitz & Co.		
Baugh Balango	3	Rite	Ger. bge.	240	Dec. 17	Vogel & Co.		
Fleeting	3	Guest	Amer. str.	820	Oct. 24	Rozario & Co.		
Fontenay	4	Taylor	Brit. str.	744	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.		
Forward	2	Vandevord	Brit. bge.	672	Jan. 16	Widler & Co.		
Friedrich	5	Uderup	Ger. bge.	672	Jan. 16	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Gylden	4	Winter	Dan. bge.	417	Dec. 15	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Hall Columbia	4	Brockton	Amer. str.	555	Nov. 20	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Hattin N. Bangs	4	Brook	Am. 3m. str.	566	Dec. 24	1 Captain		
Hawthorn	3	Mead	Brit. str.	296	Dec. 24	2 Wieler & Co.		
Hazelhurst	3	Shaw	Brit. str.	150	Dec. 24	3 Wieler & Co.		
Helena	2	Snow	Amer. bge.	608	Jan. 16	4 Wieler & Co.		
Herbert Black	4	Treat	Amer. bge.	673	Jan. 16	5 Wieler & Co.		
Highlander	4	Hutchinson	Amer. str.	1862	June 24	6 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Holstein	4	Kilper	Ger. 3m. str.	281	Jan. 16	7 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Invincible	4	Strickland	Amer. str.	1450	Dec. 24	8 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Irene	7	Yates	Amer. str.	481	Jan. 16	9 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
J. H. Ingessol	4	Dow	Amer. bge.	609	Nov. 24	10 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Kirkland	8	Colledge	Brit. bge.	453	Dec. 24	11 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Kvik	7	Larsen	Norw. bge.	417	Dec. 15	12 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Lots	8	Dredfield	Brit. bge.	472	Jan. 16	13 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Loulia	2	Shelcher	Gen. 3m. str.	245	Oct. 24	14 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Maria Louisa	4	Krochesen	Gen. bge.	442	Jan. 16	15 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Marquis of Argyll	3	McKeon	Brit. bge.	500	Dec. 24	16 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Matchless	4	Dawes	Amer. str.	1165	Nov. 24	17 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Mignon	4	Michaelson	Am. 3m. str.	484	Dec. 24	18 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Morning Star	1	Michaelson	Span. bge.	570	Dec. 24	19 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
North Star	2	Wortley	Brit. bge.	327	Jan. 16	20 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Stillman R. Allen	7	Taylor	Amer. bge.	681	Jan. 16	21 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Stonehill Jackson	7	Barlett	Amer. bge.	1102	Dec. 30	22 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Stracathro	8	Millar	Brit. str.	1189	Dec. 17	23 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Strathmore	4	Hemsworth	Brit. bge.	500	Dec. 24	24 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Sumarlide	4	Robisen	Norw. str.	943	Jan. 16	25 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Sunstra	3	Clough	Amer. str.	1090	Sept. 28	26 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Sydenham	4	Miller	Brit. str.	1063	Jan. 16	27 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Theresa & Nelly	1	Garneau	Fch. bge.	358	Nov. 24	28 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Thos. A. Goddard	4	Smith	Amer. bge.	682	Jan. 16	29 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Vicente	4	Tremoya	Span. bge.	518	Jan. 16	30 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
W. E. Gladstone	3	Galichas	Brit. bge.	684	Jan. 16	31 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Wm. Phillips	8	Healy	Amer. str.	592	Jan. 16	32 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
WHAMPoa								
Helene	Volgaardsen	Ger. bge.	372	Jan. 18	Widler & Co.	Tientain		
Pacific Slope	Tank	Brit. bge.	799	Jan. 19	Russell & Co.			
CANTON	Fuyew	Crood	Chi. str.	920	Feb. 10	1 C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	